

THE CHARLEROI MAIL

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ONE CENT

OLD CHURCH STRUCTURE SOLD; WILL BE RAZED

Charleroi School Board Overcoats Sells Meadow Avenue Property

FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH Building Was Dedicated Early in History of Town-- Rev. McDonald Pastor

The building committee of the Charleroi school board has sold the former Catholic church structure on Meadow avenue, near Tenth street, the building going to William Armbruster, of Charleroi, at the price of \$151. Mr. Armbruster is making preparations to tear down the building. With this will pass one of the famous old structures in Charleroi.

The church was one of the first built in Charleroi after the Catholic people of the community had organized a church, with Rev. Robert McDonald as the first pastor. It was erected in the early nineties just a short time after Charleroi had become a reality. The church was used until about eight years ago when the substructure of the present beautiful Catholic church edifice on the corner of Seventh street and Washington avenue was built and occupied.

Finally the old church building was sold to the Charleroi school district to be used as a school building. It was used until the dedication of the new high school building on Crest avenue a few weeks ago.

MODEL SCHOOL AT THE NORMAL STARTS TODAY

School was resumed Monday in the model department of the California State Normal which has been closed for nearly two weeks. No new cases of scarlet fever having developed the state health authorities gave permission to re-open the model school which is composed of about 100 pupils from town.

There seems to be little danger of a further epidemic. Each of the seven persons in the town who has had scarlet fever is better and no new cases has been reported since they developed. The condition of Henry Walker, student at the normal, who has been ill with the disease is much improved as is that of Miss Virginia Hertzog.

MILLAGE IS SET AT BELLE VERNON

The Belle Vernon council has set the millage for the ensuing year at 16 mills, 14 of this to go for general purposes and two mills for the sinking fund to be used in paying off bonded indebtedness and interest. The borough was reported to be in good condition financially. The bonds were ordered paid by April 1.

Overcoats Are Burned

Fayette Citians Suffer From Fire Here While Avoiding Fire Hereafter

A small fire occurred at the Methodist Episcopal church of Fayette City Sunday evening. A passerby noticed smoke coming from the vestibule door and upon investigation found three overcoats burning. The overcoats were carried to the street and the congregation knew nothing of the fire until after the benediction had been pronounced. It is thought that a lighted pipe in a pocket of one of the coats started the fire. There was no damage to the church.

CHURCH CALLS A PASTOR

Charleroi Baptists Take Action Inviting Rev. Kayser

THOUGHT HE WILL COME

At a congregational meeting held Sunday the members of the First Baptist church issued a call to Rev. Louis N. Kayser, of Fenton, Mich. The church has been without a pastor since the leaving of Rev. E. G. Stanley shortly before Christmas.

Rev. Kayser has been pastor of the Fenton, Mich., church for some years, and brought the church there to a high state of efficiency. The charge was his first.

If Rev. Kayser accepts the unanimous call extended by the local church he will probably arrange to come within three weeks or a month at the most. Plans for a larger membership and a larger and better church are under way locally with the coming of a new pastor. It is anticipated that Rev. Kayser will come to Charleroi. He preached here on two occasions and expressed himself as being well pleased with the field.

RFV. BILLY SUNDAY AT THE LYRIC TONIGHT
"Rev. Billy Sunday and his Pittsburgh Tabernacle" will be shown at the Lyric tonight. "The Vavasour Ball" a two part Vitograph featuring Leo Delaney and Norma Talmadge. "Autumn Leaves" an Essanay drama and "The Strike" a thrilling story of a coal mine will make up an interesting bill.

Country Fair Held.
The senior class of the Charleroi High School held a County Fair in the gymnasium Saturday evening. The affair was well attended and a neat sum realized.

MARTIN PURCHASES WASHINGTON RECORD

Former Editor Gets Plant of Washington Newspaper at Forced Sale--Record Not to be Continued at County Seat

The plant of the Washington Record was sold Saturday at receiver's sale to Ellis H. Martin.

Several preferred claims have been placed against the plant. John W. Hallam, who owns the building, presented a claim for \$700 rent, which was paid and informed the bidders that this claim would have to be taken care of or the property would be held. With this rent the plant really was knocked down at \$6,500. The press, linotype machines, typewriters, etc., were not included in the sale.

The press was second-hand when installed in the Record building, having come from the Jacksonville Times. There yet remains due on it several thousand dollars, and Hoe Co., owner of the press and stereotyping outfit, elected to take possession. While the plant was sold for \$6,500, the Record company had liabilities of \$72,000, showing that the newspaper adventure of the Record company was not a paying one in Washington.

Mr. Howe, who was one of the bidders, intended to dismantle the plant and move it to Tarentum had he been the successful bidder.

PENNSYLVANIA PEOPLE FAVOR NEW LABOR BILL

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Child Labor association at Philadelphia it was decided to endorse the Federal Child Labor bill. The bill was introduced in congress by Representative A. Mitchell Palmer one of the administration leaders in Washington and a candidate for the nomination for senator from this state.

The bill was introduced on January 26 last was referred to the committee on labor which is expected to hold a hearing on the measure this week. The measure is entitled "Bill to prevent interstate commerce in the products of Child Labor" and is to become effective January 1, 1915. It makes it illegal for any mining or quarry concern where children under 16 years of age are employed or any other business where children under 14 are employed "or in which children between the ages of 14 and 16 years of age are employed or permitted to work more than 8 hours in any day or more than 6 days in any week or after the hour of 7 p. m. or before the hour of 7 a. m. of any day" to ship or offer for shipment such products in interstate commerce.

The secretary of commerce, the secretary of labor and the attorney general are constituted a board to make rules for carrying out the act. The secretary of labor is authorized to appoint inspectors who shall have the right to inspect establishments engaged in interstate commerce. All district attorneys are compelled to enter prosecution upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence by any person.

Violations of the law or interference with inspectors are punishable.

Continued on fourth page.

"BILLY" SUNDAY CLOSES PITTSBURG CONTRACT

Conversions Number 100 Collections for Evangelist Net Close to \$50,000

Methodist Episcopal Services Come To Close Sunday Evening

Close to 100 persons confessed conversion at the Methodist Episcopal church during the last two weeks when an evangelistic campaign was conducted by Rev. J. T. Pender, D. D., of Wilkesburg. The campaign closed on Sunday with three services, morning, afternoon and evening. In the morning Dr. Pender spoke on "Christian Perfection." In the afternoon he spoke on the theme of "Our Country's Greatest Need," a temperance sermon, and in the evening his subject was "What Must I do to be Saved."

DRYS GET READY FOR HOT FIGHT

Organization of Anti-Saloon People Formed in County

PLANS ARE FORMULATED

At a big meeting held at Washington Saturday the United Temperance League of Washington county was organized, and the first definite steps taken toward the elimination of the liquor traffic from the county. The organization, representing every faction of the "dry" forces, women and men as well, has outlined a three-year campaign through which it is expected that the local traffic will be completely wiped out.

The officers of the new organization are: President, Rev. Henry N. Cameron, pastor of the First M. E. Church of Washington and president of the County Anti-Saloon League; vice president, D. H. Fee of Canonsburg, editor of the Canonsburg Notes and for many years a leader in prohibition movements; treasurer, Attorney H. D. Hamilton of Washington, attorney for the trustees of the Jerome Plummer temperance fund. The membership of the executive committee will include, among others, five women from the county W. C. T. U.

The league will immediately take up work along educational lines. A lyceum bureau will at once begin the work of getting a large number of speakers, and a publicity committee will open a campaign through the press and by means of circulars, letters and billboards. Headquarters will be opened in Washington.

Will Play Tonight.
The Charleroi Firemen basketball team plays the fast Charleroi Drum Corps team at the High School building this evening. Neither team has been defeated this year.

CONVERSIONS 30,000 Party Will Next Go To Scranton--Result of Work Noted in Charleroi

With three sermons preached to more than 7,000 persons Rev. William A. Sunday closes his contract at Pittsburg, Sunday. However, the evangelist did not say farewell to the thousands of friends and admirers he has made. He left that task for today when he will preach twice in the tabernacle.

Rev. Sunday will leave Pittsburg at 10 o'clock tonight following the close of the tabernacle service. With Mrs. Sunday he proceeds to Winona Lake, Ind., where he will remain until Friday with his aged mother and two sons. On Friday Mr. Sunday will leave Indiana for Scranton, passing through Pittsburg but making no stop over. It is understood that a delegation of Pittsburgers will board the train and accompany Sunday to Scranton.

Of members of the Sunday party Homer Rodchaver, Secretary B. D. Ackley and Misses Saxe and Miller will proceed to Scranton on Tuesday. Fred Seibert will leave tonight. The movement of E. H. Emmett are uncertain. Rev. L. K. Peacock, will remain in Pittsburg for the present week, preaching in the Second Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Jones and Mrs. Asher will probably leave for Scranton on Tuesday.

A collection was taken at Pittsburg on Sunday for the evangelist himself, and the total amount received it was stated over the telephone today to the Mail, will be approximately close to \$50,000. Some of the most noted men in Pittsburg, it is stated worked hard on the final day to bring the personal subscriptions for Sunday up to what they were of the opinion they should be.

Sunday preached it is estimated to about a million and a half people during his eight weeks' campaign in Pittsburg. Professed conversions numbered close to 30,000, and expenses and charities totaled the sum of \$39,110.

The work of Sunday has been felt in all parts of Western Pennsylvania. Charleroi has experienced results from his meetings, and among those who at various times "hit the trail" it is said were included some from Charleroi. Hundreds of people from this borough heard the evangelist.

NOTED IRISH PLAY TO BE PRODUCED

"For Old Ireland's Sake," a great Irish play in three reels will be presented at the Palace theatre tonight. This historical and romantic drama is staged amid the lakes and fells of Ireland, where it was supposed to have occurred, and the spectator is regaled with original scenery and thrilling events, as scene after scene unfolds. The leading roles in this splendid feature are portrayed by Miss Gene Gauntier and Jack Clark.

A. F. Deane, Pres. A. Walton, Vice Pres. R. H. Rush, Cashier.

COME BACK

to the principles of saving, if you have drifted from the path of economy, and you will surely reap the reward of your efforts. An account with the First National Bank will be of great assistance to you.

4 Per cent. Interest Paid on Savings Accounts
Open Saturday Mornings from 9:00 Until 11:00 o'clock
Depository for the State of Pennsylvania

Free Patterns

This is LADIES' HOME JOURNAL Pattern Week

BE SURE AND GET ONE

Might's Book Store

WASHINGTON'S POLICY



Honest Values--honest representation--jewelry, diamonds, silverware, picture stones, cut glass, hand painted china, etc., that are priced right--that's the policy of this establishment coupled with polite, courteous treatment. You'll always find excellent stocks here for selection--you'll always find our prices as low as the value of our merchandise permits.

Early shipments of Spring goods are arriving permit us to show you them.

Both Phones

John B. Schafer.

Manufacturing Jeweler

Charleroi, Pa.

515 McKean Ave.

The Charleroi Mail

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Three Months \$5.00
One Year \$32.00
Six Months \$15.00
Subscriptions payable in advance.
Delivered by carrier in Charle-
roi at six cents per week.

Communications of public interest
are always welcome, but as evi-
dence of good faith and not neces-
sarily for publication must invariably
bear the author's signature.

TELEPHONES

Ball--75 Charleroi--76

Member of the Monongahela Valley
Press Association.

ADVERTISING RATES

DISPLAY—Fifteen cents per inch,
first insertion. Rates for large space
contracts made known on application.

READING NOTICES—Such as
business locals, notices of meetings,
resolutions of respect, etc., of thanks,
etc., 5 cents per line.

LEGAL NOTICES—Legal, official,
and similar advertising including
that in settlement of estates, public
sales, live stock, estray notices, no-
tices to teachers, etc., 10 cents per line,
first insertion, 5 cents a line each ad-
ditional insertion.

LOCAL AGENCIES

J. S. Bright Charleroi
J. F. Hixenbaugh Belle Vernon

COUNTRY SANITATION.

Both physical and moral conditions
have been supposed to be far better in
the country than in the city. Persons
whose opinions are based upon facts
rather than poetry are coming to
doubt the moral superiority of the
rural districts, and the death rate in
cities has been reduced below that in
the country. Representatives of the
farming regions were in Albany the
other day urging the appointment of
sanitary officers and visiting nurses
for the farming regions says the
Philadelphia Record.

The rural population does not need
a corps of sanitary policemen, but
some elementary instruction in sani-
tation. In town every man's drain-
age and ventilation is at the mercy
of his neighbors, and sanitary officials
are needed not so much to compel
people to take care of themselves, as
to restrain them from injuring others.
In the country every man can control
his own drainage, ventilation and
water supply, and what he needs is
instruction. It could be given through
the country newspapers, through the
children at the public schools, and in
lectures in town halls, school houses
and in homes in neighborhoods remote
from these.

It is rather difficult to keep a
house in the country warm, and there-
fore the windows are waited in to keep
out every breath of air. Of course,
the atmosphere of the house is breath-
ed over and over till it is highly in-
jurious, and if the germs of disease
are in the respiratory organs of one
member of the family they are soon
distributed among all the members.

The house drainage is often allowed
to fall very close to the house. It is
just conducted outside the walls. The
sanitary accommodations are usually
of the crudest character, usually in-
volving much personal exposure or
else so placed as to limit the atmo-
sphere of the house. The well is apt
to be extremely convenient; often it
is very close to the house, and there-
fore to the cellar, and not un-
commonly it is pretty close to the
pig pen or barn or a more objec-
tionable object.

Of course, conditions are not so bad
as they were 50 years ago. Within
the last generation a great deal of in-
struction in hygiene has been given.
In the cities the application of this in-
formation is mostly compulsory or
official. In the country it is volun-
tary and individual. Naturally more

progress has been made in the cities,
and they now show a better death
rate than the farms do.

But as the natural conditions for
life and health are infinitely better on
the farm than in town, the fact that
the town is getting the lower death
rate now shows how imperative it is
for the farming population to arouse
themselves and provide for their own
drained ventilation and water sup-
ply.

UNSELFISH PATRIOTISM.

In the observance of Washington's
birthday which is now celebrated as
a national holiday pretty generally
throughout the United States, the
most fitting appreciation of the char-
acter of the great American to pres-
ent day needs is his disinterested
patriotism. George Washington was
a patriot first, last and all the time
because he believed in the civil and
religious liberties of his fellow
countrymen, and he exercised his
great military genius and profound
statesmanship in the advancement of
humanity, and never sought to pro-
mote his own personal glory and am-
bitions, although he had ample op-
portunity and power to do so. This
is the trait which makes the charac-
ter of the great American immortal
throughout all the ages. He espoused
the cause of the people, and in this
his devotion and loyalty never fal-
tered. He alone had the power in the
dark days of the Revolution to con-
tinue the struggle or to abandon it
and make terms in the interests of
self glory, but he remained steady,
single hearted and alone for a time
he maintained the great fight for
liberty, and his loyalty and tena-
city of purpose ultimately won. It is
to this disinterested patriotism of
Washington that we owe our existence
as a nation.

Contrasted with the motives and
purpose of the men who are at the
head of public affairs today, the dis-
interested patriotism of Washington
becomes in a measure a sanctified
quality. Washington voluntarily serv-
ed his country, because of his great
military and administrative talents
he felt that he could render his
countrymen a service. Today men
seek place and power for base and
ulterior motives—to advance their
personal interests and ambitions, and
to attain this distinction they barter
patriotism, honor and integrity, and
serve the interests and individuals
that helped to elevate them to posi-
tion.

While Washington was possessed of
talents of the highest order which
place him among the truly great men
of the earth, the one trait of character
that rendered greatest service to man-
kind was his unselfish patriotism. This
is not a mark of genius. It is a
lonely virtue which every individual
citizen can and should possess, and
practice in the everyday duties of
life. The citizen who will always at-
tend the primaries and elections, and
stand only for clean officials who will
render efficient public service and pro-
mote public morality and civic virtue,
can be as good a patriot in his way
as George Washington. This country
is not in need of a great military
genius at the present time, but it
does need a wall of civic virtue to
safeguard the interests of the many
against the selfish ambitions and in-
terests of the few.

PICKED UP IN PASSING

In what is presumably intended to
be a baseball story exclusively, one
of the sporting editors of a Pitts-
burg newspaper recently published an
interview with Governor John K.
Tener. In the course of the interview
Governor Tener was asked this ques-
tion: "How do you explain your suc-
cess in life?" His reply is not only
indicative of the governor's modest
and unostentatious disposition, but
it also reveals his appreciation of the
true principals of success: Governor
Tener says:

"Success, as I view it, can't be
measured by money. Honors do not
measure it. To say that a man is
President of the United States, Gov-
ernor of Pennsylvania, or a million-
aire, does not mean that he has been
successful. He has been fortunate
and that may be all.

"There are only three ways of judg-
ing whether one has been really suc-
cessful or not. First, what is the man

himself; second, what do those who
know him think about him, and third,
what has he done for others. If the
man is all right personally, if his
neighbors say he is all right, and if
he has been kindly and useful, then
he has lived a successful life. Money
does not count. Honors are often or-
gasmatic.

"I sometimes look out of my
window and see boys passing up and
down in the street. I like to specu-
late concerning them. Among them
will be a future hero, or a very great
man, not very great as the world
thinks of him, because the world may
never know his name, but very great
in his home and among the few per-
sons who learn of his character and
worth.

"I would not care to say that I
have been successful, but if I have
been to some degree—and I put stress
on the word if—I owe it to my brother
George. The influence of my parents
lived and worked through him. Were a
stranger to look upon my eight living
brothers and sisters while we were sit-
ting at the fire in the evening talking,
he would see in our faces and learn by our
words that we believe George to be our
best and wisest friend. George
has been successful in the real way;
that I know."

Asked about his first employment
Governor Tener said: "After going
through the grammar school and part
way through the business course of
the high school I concluded that I had
book education enough. The next day
I went to work. At the end of a
month the cashier handed me an en-
velope containing \$13.50, which was
30 cents a day for 27 days.

"I counted the money and then
asked: 'Where is the balance?' The
cashier looked at me coldly and re-
plied: 'That, John, is the full amount.'
I recall that I expected to receive
about \$75.

Speaking further of his boyhood,
Governor Tener said:

"My father was a farmer. My eld-
est sister had married and emigrated
to America. We sold our property
and were to follow her, when my
father suddenly died of pneumonia.
His death occurred in May. Neverthe-
less, my mother carrying out her
plans, sailed for the United States
with her eight children. We settled
near my sister in Pitsburg, where
we arrived in June. My youngest
sister was born in August. In a few
days after that my mother died."

"George my eldest brother, was 18.
He took charge of us and kept us
together. I like to talk about George;
he never does any talking himself."

ELECTRIC SPARKS

Old fashioned special delivery vote
getting has gone out of fashion.

Just when the world has convinced
itself that woman has a natural idea
of harmony in color, along comes the
announcement that the latest fashion
is for her to wear green and blue
wigs.

An exchange wants to know what
has become of the old fashioned man
who drank his coffee from his saucer.
He has been superseded by the man
who drinks water from the finger
bowl.

The Y. M. C. A. of a certain city
has formed a student's social study
club. Fortunately they did not forget
to make it strictly a study club.

With the baseball teams hiking to
their training camps there is not so
much room for kick about the weather.

Pittsburg was prouder of its wick-
edness eight weeks ago than it is
today.

John Bull seems to think it neces-
sary for somebody to fight Mexico,
but indicates he would rather it
would be the other fellow.

A druggist in a northern dry
county has sailed for Egypt. Wonder
if that is so? Want that he would
rather be sentenced to Egypt than to
jail.

Are Women Naturally Despondent?

A prominent writer so claims.
Women are constituted with a deli-
cate organism and in nine cases out
of ten mental depression may be at-
tributed to an abnormal condition of
the system which expresses itself in
nervousness, sleeplessness, backache,
headaches, causing constant misery
and as a result despondency. Lydia
E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a
simple remedy made from roots and
herbs, is the one great remedy for
this condition. It goes to the root
of the trouble and overcomes des-
pondency. It

EARLY MEN IN AFRICA

TRACES OF RACE THAT HUNTED
ANIMALS LONG EXTINCT.

Interesting Discovery of Mammalian
Bones and Human Implements
Made by Scientist Near
Bloemfontein—Proves
Old Theory.

A most interesting discovery, has
lately been made showing the exist-
ence of a primitive race of men in
South Africa. Doctor Broom, of Ger-
miston whose archaeological and geo-
logical researches have made his
name familiar to scientists in Europe
and America, told of a specially inter-
esting discovery recently made of a
hot spring 30 miles north of Bloem-
fontein, in the course of operations
designed to open up the eye of the
spring. To do this it was necessary
to tunnel into a sand hill, and in the
course of the operations the workmen
came upon a large quantity of mam-
malian bones associated with human
implements and a quantity of charred
wood.

The significance of the discovery
was realized by the first finders, but,
fortunately, a Dutch woman in the
district suspected they had scientific
value, and prevented the finds from
being dispersed. Doctor Broom went
down and examined them. He found
that the bones were chiefly those of
hippopotami, eland, the huge extinct
buffalo of South Africa, whose horns
used to attain a span of twelve feet;
the gigantic Cap horse long since ex-
tinct, which far exceeded the Clydes-
dale in size; an extinct variety of
wild boar; the wart hog, and a num-
ber of small buck, not yet identified.

Previous discoveries had caused sci-
entists to believe that man had lived
in South Africa contemporaneously
with the extinct giant buffalo, but the
proofs available were inconclusive.
Dr. Broom regards this discovery as
proving their coexistence beyond
doubt. The find further proves that
extinct animals were killed and their
bones broken, and indicates that their
flesh was cooked by some primitive
race of human beings. The imple-
ments found included stone knives
and large spear heads, but no evi-
dences were found of the presence of
what are regarded as typical Bush-
man stones.

At present there is some doubt as
to the race to which the human be-
ings who hunted these giant buffalo
belonged. In this connection it has
been noted that the bones of an ex-
tinct buffalo and horse possibly iden-
tical with those discovered in South
Africa have been found in Algeria. It
is thought possible, therefore, that
the tribe which hunted them migrat-
ed south along with these extinct an-
imals during the last ice age. It is
further thought that those ancient peo-
ple were probably white and of Euro-
pean stock. Doctor Broom has sent
a representative collection of the
bones to Cape Town.

They Locked Him Up.

Miss Pola La Pollette, apropos of
the late clothing strike, in which she
took an active interest, said at a tea
in New York:

"Such kind conduct as you mention
in your argument would be aberration,
or almost aberration, on the operator's
part. It makes me think of a lunacy
story."

"A commissioner in lunacy had
called a woman to the stand."

"And now," said the commissioner's
attorney to her, "what is your ground
for claiming that the prisoner is in-
sane?"

"The woman gulped, wiped her eyes,
and answered:

"Well, gentlemen, he took me to
the theater twice in one week. Each
time we went in a taxicab, we had
supper each time after the perform-
ance, and each time he bought me
chocolates and flowers. He didn't
once go out to see a man between the
acts, either."

"But, madam," said a commissioner,
"surely these actions do not prove in-
sane on the prisoner's part."

"But you forget, sir," said the lady,
with a sad smile, "you forget that the
prisoner is my husband."

Obviously Untrue.

The managing editor was disap-
pointed, and he told the city editor so.
"Why didn't you print that story
young Pounder turned in last night?"
he wanted to know.

"Which story?" asked the city
editor.

"The only about the crazy man
scattering money through the city
streets. That was a good story and
full of interest. It would have been
exclusive, too. I see the other papers
hasn't got it."

"Well, I didn't print it because I
thought it one of Pounder's fakes."

"What makes you think so?"

"It stands to reason. If it had been
true Pounder would have been follow-
ing him yet."

Can't Keep a Good Man Down.

The way for a young man to rise is
to improve himself in every way he
can, never suspecting that anybody
wishes to hinder him. Allow me to as-
sure you that suspicion and jealousy
never did help any man in any situa-
tion. There may sometimes be ungen-
erous attempts to keep a young man
down; and they will succeed, too, if
he allows his mind to be diverted from
its true channel to brood over the at-
tempted injury. Cast about, and see
if this failing has not injured every
person you have ever known to fall
into it.—Abraham Lincoln.

HEREDITY SEEN IN THE HAIR

Some Views on the Inheritance of the
Color of the Covering of
the Dome.

"When examined under the micro-
scope human hair discloses two
kinds of pigment, and only two, a red-
dish yellow and a sepia brown. These
two colors are independent factors in
heredity and may occur separately or
in combination," writes Gertrude C.
Davenport in the Independent. "The
yellow seems to be a diffuse pigment,
but the brown occurs in granules or
specks. The size and number of the
granules, as well as the intensity of
the pigment, vary in differently col-
ored hair. The intensity of the yel-
low pigment also varies so as to form
different shades of red while a com-
bination of red with brown gives some
of the more sober shades of red hair.
When the brown pigment is intense
it forms black, and if red be present
in such cases it is completely covered.
Red hair is best seen when brown is
absent, and when two bright, red-
haired people marry all their children
will have red hair, for there will be
no brown pigment to cover it over.
On the other hand, when a black or
very dark brown haired person of un-
mixed origin marries another with
red hair, none of the children will
have red hair but if the dark haired
parent in such a union has red hair
in his ancestry, then half of the chil-
dren will have red hair. When there
is red hair in the immediate ancestry
of both parents although both may
have dark hair, then a few of the
children—three-sixteenths, in the long
run—will have red hair."

"In the blond-to-black series we
find that the intensity of the hair
color in the offspring does not exceed
that of the darker parent. Thus two
blond-haired parents have only blond-
haired children. The parents cannot
transmit what they themselves lack.
When one parent has flaxen hair and
the other light brown, then 50 per
cent of the children will have hair of
a light brown shade. When one par-
ent has dark brown or black hair and
the other light brown, then about half
of the children will have dark and
half light brown hair—that is to say,
half in population of some size. In a
family of only two children it would
be possible to have one dark and one
light haired child, but this would be a
very rare chance indeed. The collec-
tion and interpretation of statistics of
hair color are complicated by the fact
that the hair of the young is frequen-
tly much lighter than in adult life,
while the hair of the adult when
mixed with gray, is not infrequently
reported as of a lighter shade than it
really possesses."

Our Rude Language.

There are great differences between
the richness and poorness of words
in the different countries. Japan is
certainly richer in its words than Eng-
land. Just for example, we have more
than nine words for the word "I." The
emperor alone calls himself "Chin,"
and all his subjects call themselves
"Watakushi," "Washi," "Ore," "Boku,"
"Sessha," "Soregashi," "Ware," "Yo,"
etcetera, according to the circum-
stances. The second or third person
changes as much as the first person,
"I," and all the verbs accordingly.
When I started to learn the English
first time, I asked my American teacher,
"What shall I call myself before
the emperor?" He said "I."
"Then what shall I say before my
parents?"
"I."
"What shall I say before my men
friends? And before my women
friends?"
"I."
"I was quite astonished and said:
"How simple, but how rude is the
English language!"—Yoshio Markino
in the Atlantic Magazine.

Red Haired Spinsters Rare.

Though red hair of the Titian
tint remains at least till middle age,
a correspondent points out that until
the other day he had never seen or
heard of a red-haired old maid.
"I know that real red hair in
girls and women is extremely rare
nowadays, and anthropological ex-
perts say that the red-haired race
is fast disappearing. A friend to
whom I mentioned my one and only
meeting with a red-haired spinster
there was not an old maid to be found
whose head was crowned with the
real red hair."
A member of the Royal Anthropol-
ogical Institute said: "I am inclined
to think that few if any girls with the
Titan-tinted hair fail to get married.
Men like them, and they are quickly
married. Nowadays red hair is rare
chiefly because only when both par-
ents have red hair does the hair of
the child take on the same color. And
a man and woman with red hair rarely
marry."—London Mail.

Montana Governor's New Home.
Governor McDowell's new house is
about the homeliest looking home in
town. There is about the place a sort
of restfulness, an invitation to come
in and make yourself at home and
stay awhile. It is a big, rambling,
old fashioned house, with tall pillars
and flat roof, lots of windows and a
cheerful front entrance, all suggestive
of the grand old southern mansion, the
hospitable home.

After all, it is not a cheap looking
house, for it is made of brick and other
masonry, and finished substantial-
ly, artistically, and at the same time
without pretence of gaudiness or hint
at the gingerbread effect—it is a
homelike place, just the kind of a
house in which any man would feel
perfectly at ease.—Anaconda Stand-
ard.

KEEPS MEN SMILING

The consciousness of a bank
account that affords opportu-
nity for judicious investment
and a competency for old age,
keeps men smiling even in
the face of calamity.
Don't say you can't have a
bank account because your
salary is small, but bring a dol-
lar to this bank today, open a
savings account and add to it
each week a stated portion of
your salary and you will be
surprised what you'll have in
a year from now.

BANK OF CHARLEROI

Charleroi, Pa.

Reserves over \$1,750,000.00

MRS. NEALER

705 Fallowfield Avenue
Bell Phone 105-J

Manicuring, Shampooing, Hair Dress-
ing and Weaving, Face and Scalp
Massaging, Chiropody.

Political Announcements

FOR CONGRESS

CHARLES H. STONE
BEAVER, PA.

Subject to Decision of Republican Pri-
maries.

NOTICE TO MINORS

Any and All

MINORS

entering our bars for the pur-
pose of securing drinks will be
prosecuted according to law.

MINORS NOT PERMITTED IN
OUR BARS

HOTEL MEN'S ASSOCIATION

M 10

Cold in Head

Relieved in one minute. Money back
if it fails. Get a 25c or 50c tube of

KONDON'S

Catarrhal Jelly

Use it quick. For chronic nasal cat-
arrh, dry catarrh, sore nose, conjunc-
tival, nose bleed, etc. Write for
free sample. The first drop used will
do good. Ask druggists.

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

W. F. Hennings, Druggist, Charleroi.

In Jigtime!



Procrastination is the thief of time.
If you need good printing and put off
getting it you're robbing YOURSELF.
Don't fiddle over it! Order what you
want NOW. There will be no procrast-
ination on our part in delivering the
goods.

KEEP THE MIND ALERT BILLIONS OF HORSE POWER

LACK OF MENTAL OCCUPATION ALWAYS A MENACE

No One Should Leave His Mind the Sport and Prey of Evil Influences Through Lack of Occupation.

In a somewhat unsavory divorce case a famous expert testified that the woman was suffering from a "mental vacuum." When, on leaving the stand, he was asked what he meant, he said: "A mental vacuum is a space created in a person's mind by lack of some occupation or condition of environment which would naturally fill it."

That there can be such a thing as, at least, a partial "mental vacuum" will hardly be denied. But many will doubt whether, as was argued in this case, a vacuum can be created in the mind of one person by the action of another. Those who are familiar with their New Testament will recall the story of the soul from which the evil spirits had been driven out. Here it is: "When the unclean spirit is gone out of a man, he walketh through dry places, seeking rest; and finding none, he saith: I will return unto my house whence I came out. And when he cometh, he findeth it swept and garnished. Then goeth he, and taketh to him seven other spirits more wretched than himself; and they enter in, and dwell there; and the last state of that man is worse than the first."

Here was a "soul vacuum," created by the expulsion of evil. And evil returned with greatly reinforced strength. It is precisely so with a "mental vacuum." It can be filled, and must be filled if ruin is to be avoided. No one need leave his mind the sport and prey of evil influences. But the only way to exclude those influences is to keep the mind filled with noble thoughts and sound learning. It is the emptiness that invites and practically insures invasion. And the emptiness is the result, not of the activity of another, but of one's own neglect. Men are very largely what they are because of what they think. This was recognized by the apostle, and his words are true, whether applied to the intellectual or the spiritual life. If character is molded by thought the thought must be lofty if the character is to be lofty. So we have this advice from the apostle: "Whatever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise think on these things."

We doubt whether there can be such a thing as an absolute "mental vacuum," that is, a wholly tenantless mind, so empty as to be widely open to evil. It must be filled, and with things that are true, lovely and of good report. Otherwise it will become the slave of other influences. It is not enough to "cease to do evil"—men must "learn to do well." Virtue consists, not in the absence of evil, but in the presence of good. That is the teaching both of Christianity and of the non-Christian philosophers.—Indianapolis News.

Silk Hat is a Century Old.

Last year was the centenary year of trousers, this year sees the high hat a hundred years old. As a matter of fact, the top hat is much older than that, but it is exactly a hundred years since the variety known as the silk hat was placed on the market. It at once became the fashionable form of headgear, and has retained its position ever since. The inventor of the silk hat was a London hatter named Bennett. Prior to his day top hats were made of beaver; but he introduced silk and fabric as an alternative material to beaver skin for tall hats, because the great increase in the popularity of the tall hat caused a famine in beaver skins. Since that time the silk hat has shrunk two inches, for the top hat of today is only different to the founder of its line in being about two inches lower, with a corresponding reduction in the size of the brim. The fabric of a modern tall hat is of gossamer soaked in shellac to give it the necessary stiffness. The firm founded by the inventor of the silk hat still conducts business in Piccadilly London, and, according to their reports, the centenary of the high hat finds it as popular as ever.

Living With People.

"I could live with anybody," said a bright young woman the other day. "If the other party to the agreement would leave me alone. Brother Jack and I get on capitally, when we run the house alone. He minds his own affairs and I mind mine. He isn't always rushing into my room to see if I remembered to sew shields in my waists, and if I remembered to put on my heavy flannels this morning because it is colder, or to ask if I realize it is half-past eight and I am due at school at nine o'clock. And I am not nagging him to wear rubbers every time there is a sprinkle nor insisting on knowing what girl he took home from church Sunday night nor fussing at him because he talks ten minutes over the phone. We just take it for granted that the other thinks, and let it go at that. If a person has human intelligence enough to think, surely he or she can take care of little things without being eternally nagged. Living together is very simple if you just mind your own business. It is when someone minds it for you that you want to live on a desert island."

Enormous Amount of Electric Energy Developed in the Central Stations of America.

Twelve billion horsepower. That is the combined electrical power output of the 7,500 central stations in the United States. Can you conceive what these figures actually mean? asks the Electrical News.

One literal soul to whom the question was recently put objected that "where aren't there many horses in the world?"

There are not. The objection was perfectly sound. But the fact remains that the power output of America's central stations is just about equal to the energy of those twelve billion hypothetical equines.

And that is not one-half of the total electrical power produced in the United States. The twelve billion total includes only public service companies and does not include the great steam railroad and manufacturing companies which produce and use their own power. The total power thus produced is easily double the output of the central stations.

It is a little difficult for the mind to grasp what such vast amounts of power really mean. Take it this way. The largest standard locomotive which pulls the fastest passenger trains are rated at about 5,000 horsepower. It would take nearly 2,400,000 of these big locomotives to equal the energy produced by American electrical power stations. Take the biggest transatlantic liner, nearly a thousand feet long with its engines rated at 70,000 horsepower. To equal the electrical power output of the United States would take 342,857 of these liners, with a combined length that would reach more than twice around the globe.

The figures of the census of 1910 on the electrical industry are astounding, and yet these statistics are admittedly incomplete.

"The growth of electrical industries has been so rapid," recently declared Mr. Schuyler Skants Wheeler, "that no method has yet been devised by the government census takers to classify its ramifications in the census of manufactures. No matter to what extent the steam railroads electrify they are still classified under steam railroads. The thousands of poles used to string wires are classified under the lumber industry. The great copper companies, producing practically exclusively for electrical industries are classified under the copper industries."

Dr. Wheeler estimates that the total business in electrical machinery in the United States was in the neighborhood of \$300,000,000 for 1912. This estimate seems conservative when we realize that the last census reported the total business for 1909 at \$243,000,000.

Facts and figures like these make one realize how rapidly and completely the practical application of electrical power is revolutionizing all modern life and industry.

White of Selborne's Portrait.

Bargains continue to be made on the streets of London, and naturalists and antiquarians in the old country have been greatly excited by the latest of these: for it relates to a portrait of the celebrated naturalist, the famous Rev. Gilbert White of Selborne, which was picked up recently at the Caledonian market for a few shillings. The importance of the picture lies in the fact that it is the only portrait of Gilbert White of which there is knowledge, and probably the only one in existence. Indeed representatives of the White family have denied that any portrait or sketch was ever made of him. The newly discovered portrait, which is now considered very valuable, is attributed by experts to Thomas Robinson, an eighteenth century artist, who did work for the naturalist's brother, and was probably painted about the year 1775.

True Hero.

Many stories have been told of the heroism of the Albanians whose country is at the present moment being devastated by the war in the Balkans. An incident showing how inborn is the courage of that daring people has just been related by a British war correspondent, Captain Trapmann.

He was cycling alone an Albanian road one day, when he came across a bright little girl of about six and a boy of five. The girl was asking for bread. He got off and spoke to her, and she immediately understood he was a foreigner, and it appeared to her that he could not be anything but a Turk. At once both children looked terrified, and then to his surprise and admiration the little fellow caught him by the legs and shouted to his sister: "Run!"

It Cannot Be Done.

This is a story appropriate to spring.

The hero was a great comic artist, and one day he felt inspired to draw a caricature of a woman's hat. The picture was so funny that he almost had to laugh at it himself; but when he showed it to his wife she never broke a smile.

"Don't you like it?" inquired the artist.

"Like it?" she replied. "Of course I like it! It's the dearest sweetest, loveliest hat I ever saw in my life. Why do you waste your time on those horrid comic pictures when you are capable of designing beautiful things like this? I'm going right down to have my milliner make me one just like it." And she did.

Moral—You can't caricature a woman's hat.

TRAINED TO MURDER

ASSASSINS ONCE FORMED A VERY INFLUENTIAL SECT.

Had Their Origin in the East and Spread Their Deadly Work Over Almost All Countries of the World.

The assassination of King George of Greece recalls the fact that the word itself is derived from a regular or set of men pledged to take life, especially the life of a ruler.

The assassin sect was an offshoot of the Shiahs of Mohammedanism, but its tenets comprised fragments of magianism (or sorcery), Judaism and Christianity, as well as of the teachings of the Koran. It was in some respects not unlike the Druses of Mount Lebanon, with whose outbreaks the name of Lord Dufferin was honorably connected long before he became governor general of Canada.

Its founder, who gave it his name, was Hassan Ben Sabah, chief of the famous mountain fortress of Alamoot in Persia, about 1090. He gathered about him a body of fearless young men, pledged to obey him and highly trained in various methods of murder. These were dispatched, generally singly, to end wars by killing kings or generals, or to destroy rivals or personal enemies.

In order to give them courage for their villainous work, they were taught to make use of hashish, the drug called chang in India, derived from the leaves of the common hemp plant which is terribly intoxicating. In Arabic they were called hashishin from this fact.

These men followed their instructions in every country, as is shown by the fact that all the European nations have the word in their languages, assassinen in German, assassino in French, asesino in Spanish, assassino in Portuguese and Italian, etc. But they flourished especially in the east, where they also used the terror of their name for blackmailing purposes.

The Knight Templars in the time of Richard Coeur de Lion, fought them openly, the leaders of the crusades having suffered seriously from their designs, and also spread the knowledge of them and of their leader, known to them as the "Old Man of the Mountains" throughout Christendom.

The Mongols massacred the Persian branch of the order in 1256 and the Sultan Bektars tried to exterminate the Syrian branch in 1270. Neither attack was thoroughly successful, however, and the order is believed to exist to this day in Persia, and to be not without influence in some eastern affairs.

Not even Persia had more horrible assassinations than had France at the time of the revolution, and there was awful righteousness in the words in which the tyrant Robespierre addressed the national convention, when he was refused permission to make a defense against the fate to which he had consigned so many, and which now threatened him: "President of Assassins," said the deposed ruffian, "for the last time I ask liberty to speak," for by assassins nowadays we mean not members of the sect of that name, but a murderer who spills life blood for any other than a purely personal reason.

Why the Spoon Was Black.

The Rev. Fred T. Paton, son of the famous Dr. Paton, who is following up his father's work as missionary to the New Hebrides, possesses a spoon which is a gruesome relic of the old cannibal habits of the islanders. The manner in which the spoon came into his possession is interesting. He was ambushed one day by a tribe of savages, who became exceedingly friendly on learning that he was unarmed. The chief even told him that he was out to shoot a few men, but as he could get them when he wanted they could wait while he entertained his guest.

Before he left that tribe they made him a pudding which was thirteen feet round. It was an inch thick at the side and a foot deep in the middle, the ingredients consisting of a pig and some fowls, which were covered with leaves and baked on top and below with hot stones. He was about to begin to eat with a wooden spoon given to him, when a native told him something which made him halt. This spoon had been used for eight generations as the sacred spoon of the tribe, and had figured in all their cannibal feasts. Once it was white, but human blood, grease and dirt had turned it to the color of ebony.

Tudor Bed Brought Bad Luck.

Antiquarians in the old country are searching high and low for a bed that belonged to the old English Tudors. The only clue is that exactly a hundred years ago it was the property of the Rev. Richard Williams, Bodafon, Anglesey. The bed came into the possession of Mr. Williams in the following curious fashion: It had been the property of a farmer for a considerable time. The farmer had trouble, and got it into his head that the bed was the cause of his bad luck. "Surely, some foul murder had been perpetrated in it," he said, and he gave it to one of his cowboys. Some time after, the boy wanted to raise a little money, and he offered to sell the bed to Mrs. Williams. She did not want it, but to do the boy a favor, as she thought, she bought it from him for nine shillings, little supposing from its odd and antiquated appearance that it had been originally bought at the sale at Penrynnydd, the Anglesey home of Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII.

Advertising

THERE once was an assumption that men who advertised were fraudulent in their intents, hence arose the idea that advertising was unethical and this fallacy still obtains in the traditions of a few certain societies and professions.

COMMONSENSE people all now recognize the value of letting the public know who you are, and what you have to offer in the world in the way of commodity or service.

WHEN we speak of advertising we speak of the most powerful force that acts today in the world of business.

THE American people form by all odds the best educated and most open-minded public in the world. All they want is the truth, and when get that, they act clearly, logically and sometimes with surprising speed.

THE public wants to know the facts. It wants the facts about a kind of shoe or a brand of flour. It wants to know the kind of stuff that goes into a suit of clothes or a package of crackers.

The One Thing Above All Others

The Public Demands is Publicity

IT has learned to be very skeptical about any event that occurs in the dark.

DO not keep your light under a bushel and create the opinion that you are no longer in business. Let the people know what you have to offer to them.

USE

The Charleroi Mail

The Paper that goes into practically every English speaking home in Charleroi

VARIED LENGTH OF INFANCY

Period of Helplessness Seems to Coincide with the Size of the Animal.

It is often remarked that the infancy of human beings today is longer than it formerly was. This seems to be inevitable, owing to the higher state of society. In a general way the more highly developed an animal is the longer an apprenticeship it will have to serve before it is ready to cut loose from parental and other restraints and shift for itself.

Two interesting books have recently been brought out, which treat of this matter in infancy as applied to the various animals. The period of infancy varies very widely. Mice have practically no infancy, but at six weeks are parents of more mice. Human beings are helpless at birth and for years after. The horse is "grown up" at three years while the elephant requires seven or eight times that length of time to develop fully. Thus the elephant is just entering upon life when the horse is ready to die of old age.

In a general way says the Pathfinder, the length of infancy tends to run parallel with the relative bulk of the animal—the larger animals requiring more time to grow and develop their full vigor. In some cases lower animals attain maturity only by a succession of curious stages. The shell of a crab when once hardened cannot grow and the crab is forced to molt or cast off his outgrown shell from time to time and grow a new one a little larger.

A crab when growing this new shell is known as soft shell or "soft" crab, and at such times he is, of course, especially subject to attack from his enemies, as the shell, which is the natural armor, is wanting. In museums there are exhibits of as many as four, teen castoff shells of a single crab, beginning with a very tiny one and each one just a size larger than the last.

Shellfish have their skeletons outside them in the form of their shells instead of inside them. But what a waste of material is involved in a system which requires them to manufacture a new skeleton every new moon or at other short intervals, only to be thrown away as soon as it is finished.

The state of development of animals when born depends a great deal on the conditions that are to surround them during infancy. Young rabbits, which are born in an underground burrow, are blind, naked and helpless at birth; the young hare, which is own cousin to the rabbit, is born with its eyes open and covered with fur, and this because it is born above ground, where it is exposed both to the inclemency of the weather and predatory foes. Thus in a measure each is suited to its surroundings.

British Trolley Lines.

In 1912 the trolley lines of Great Britain carried more than 3,000,000,000 passengers. This traffic was carried on 2,842 miles of track and in less than 12,000 cars. Significant also is the fact that whereas in 1900 there were 37,000 horses employed in hauling street cars, in 1912 there were only 1,500.

QUALITY RELIABILITY ECONOMY

Smartest
Models

High Class
Workmanship

Lowest
Prices

The reliability of our statements about our women's apparel is established beyond peradventure. We do not countenance exaggeration of values. If you have not examined our stocks and compared our prices, you are wasting money. It costs more to buy the same articles in other places! Why pay the price?

Eugene Fau, The Ladies Store CHARLEROI, PA.



If you are to hit what you aim at.

AIM THROUGH US

People should know what you have to offer and we have the means of telling them.

An Ad. from you in this paper will reach buyers who buy, isn't that sufficient?

Any Ladies' Suit or Coat in the Store One-Half Price

Splendid Suits that sold at \$12.50, \$18, \$20 and \$25.00 will go at ONE-HALF PRICE. Any Coat for Lady, Miss or Child, Children's Coats \$4.00 to \$10.00; Ladies' and Misses Coats \$7.50 to \$25.00 now HALF PRICE.

Every Fur goes at One-Half Price

One lot of 20, Children's Coats, sizes 3 to 14 years, priced \$4.50 to \$10 now selling at \$1.00 \$2.00 and \$3.00.

J. W. Berryman & Son

Classified Ads

FOR RENT—Dairy farm near Eldora land office. Inquire of Mrs. Eliza Grant, corner Main and Fifth street, Monongahela, Pa. 184-44

WANTED—Situation by a young lady as bookkeeper or other office work. Have some experience as typewriter. Experienced in French and English. Inquire 377 Mail. 185-09

FOR SALE—One of best down town residence properties. Price right. Charleroi Real estate Co. 185-40

FOR RENT—A roomed house with bath and heater. Corner of Second street and Lincoln avenue. Inquire of Simon Rider, Charleroi, Pa. 188-42p

FOR SALE—Small house and lot, 206 Prospect avenue. Inquire of Simon Rider. 188-42p

FOR SALE—Vacant lot on Prospect avenue. Inquire Simon Rider. 188-42p

FOUND—Envelope containing letter and pair of cuff links. Owner may have same by calling at this office and paying for this ad. 188-42

FOR RENT—Three rooms, gas, water and steam heat furnished. Apply, Greenbergs 189-47

A. J. PANCOCK
Piano Tuning and Repairing
Call 115-L on Bell Phone or at Woodward's Store, Charleroi, Pa

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills to keep you healthy and happy. Take one or two. Box of four Diamond Brand Pills for 25 cents. Sold by Druggists Everywhere

PENNSYLVANIA
PEOPLE FAVOR NEW
LABOR BILL

Continued from first page

by fines of not less than \$100 or more than \$1,000 and by imprisonment for not more than one year or less than one month. Each shipment or delivery constitutes a separate offense. The Pennsylvania Child Labor committee decided to do all in its power to obtain the passage of the bill and

bring it before the public. Copies of the resolution will be sent to every member of the Pennsylvania delegation in congress and to organizations of business men and others who are interested in proper working conditions for boys and girls of 14 and 15.

GOVERNOR TENER TELLS OF WORLD TOURISTS RETURN

Continued from page 1.

who were among the stars of that period. "We left about the 13th and 14th of October in 1888, and returned about the 14th of April. As I remember it we left just a day or two before the 1888 season closed and returned the day before the 1889 season began. It took us longer to make the trip than it did the Giants and White Sox, although we didn't go to the Orient, they did. However, this is due to the fact that travel was much slower in those days.

"We went post to Honolulu, and then sailed for Australia, playing in New Zealand, Tasmania and Australia. From there we went to Egypt and then crossed over to Europe, playing at many of the European cities that have been visited by the White Sox and Giants.

Baseball was a new game in those days to the people in the countries we visited. The fact that the game is played and understood in many parts of Europe and the Orient now I believe is due to our missionary work."

SOCIETY AND PERSONAL

S. T. Chester, of Crest avenue, has returned from Missouri, where he visited his brother, John A. Chester. Among the towns he visited were Joplin, Liberal, Vidella, Sheldon, Inwin and Barton City. Mr. Chester tells of one man who celebrated his 115th birthday and of another who celebrated his 100th birthday.

Mrs. William Carter and son has left for their home in Auburn, Ore., after visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ira L. Nickerson, of Meadow avenue.

Mrs. E. C. Niver left Sunday evening for Brockwayville, being called there by the death of Mrs. S. M. Niver the mother of Mr. Niver.

Charles W. Risher and Miss Susan Williams of West Middlesex, spent Sunday and Monday with the latter's sister, Mrs. H. E. Price, of Fallowfield avenue.

Perce D. Pollock of Pittsburgh was

an over Sunday visitor with his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Pollock of Lookout avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Mitchell of Lookout avenue spent Monday in Pittsburgh.

Miss Escher Berryman spent Monday in Pittsburgh.

Mrs. H. P. Jacobs went to Clarksburg being called there by the serious illness of her father T. R. Burton.

Mrs. George Vetter and daughter Margaret of Pittsburgh were over Sunday visitors with friends in Charleroi.

Roy, Clarence and Doss James, students at Pittsburgh schools spent Sunday with their parents Mr. and Mrs. W. S. James of Sixth street.

Abe Smith and George Emery of Pittsburgh spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Priscilla Hudspeth.

Miss Edna Acker has returned from Harrisburg where she visited relatives. Harrisburg Watts of Woodlawn was an over Sunday visitor with friends and relatives in Charleroi.

Walter Ailes a student of Bethany College spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents in Charleroi.

SUPT. PATTON MAKES REPORT TO GOV. TENER

In his annual report to Governor Tener, T. B. Patton, superintendent presents some interesting statistics concerning the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, located near Huntington. The penal institution cost various counties of the state an aggregate of \$76,634.83 for maintenance of the 1122 inmates during 1913.

Since the reformatory opened, in February, 1889, there have been 8734 prisoners committed to the institution while the present population is 491. Results of the parole system during the past year were not as satisfactory as during previous years. Of 337 inmates paroled 48, or 14.4 per cent, violated rules. Twenty-eight of the violators have been arrested and returned; three are in county prisons, two are serving time in the Eastern Penitentiary and 15 are yet at large. The average of parole violators during years previous to 1913 was 13.5 per cent.

NORTH CHARLEROI

Miss Mary Benton and Chester Serna of McKeesport visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Culp. Misses Olive and Verna Cratty are confined to their home by tonsillitis. C. A. Metz was in Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Price have moved to Ohio.

Mrs. Harry Burkhardt visited friends here.

Mrs. Theodore Hignbotham of Midland spent this week with Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Franks.

Miss Lena Anderson of Uniontown visited friends here.

Miss Anna McNeal of Elizabeth visited relatives.

Mrs. Mary Dukestein was calling in Fayette City.

Mrs. M. C. Minnigen has returned. George Humphries of Eighth street won the gold medal as first prize for the best Lincoln essay given by the Pittsburgh Press.

to Gibsonton after visiting Mrs. Henry Sadelle.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown have returned after visiting friends in Homestead.

George Hague of Pittsburgh is visiting with his sister Mrs. Lee Hanley. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ashton of Roscoe were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harris.

Mrs. Ellsworth Metz of Pittsburgh visited the former's brother C. A. Metz.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Hornbake of California visited friends.

Miss Anna Forsythe of Monongahela was visiting Mrs. Anderson Casaber. Andrew Scott is recovering after being injured on the new lock.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCann a daughter, Saturday.

Miss Verda Holmes of Uniontown was visiting Mrs. Davis Woodward, Sunday.

COUGH TWO YEARS OLD. Yields to Vinol. Read Why.

Strong vigorous men and women hardly ever catch cold; it's only when the system is run down and vitality low that colds and coughs get a foothold.

Now isn't it reasonable that the right way to cure a cough is to build up your run down condition again?

Mrs. D. A. McGee of Waycross, Ga., says: "I had a chronic cold and cough which kept me awake nights for two years and I felt tired all the time. Vinol cured my cough and I feel stronger in every way."

The reason Vinol is so efficacious in such cases is because it contains in a delicious, concentrated form all the medicinal curative elements of cod liver oil, with tonic, blood building iron added.

Chronic coughs and colds yield to Vinol, run-down system.

You can get your money back any time if Vinol does not do all we say. Piper Bros., Druggists, Charleroi, Pa. P. S.—For itching, burning skin try our Sazo Salve. We guarantee it.

SATURDAY THE FIRST DAY TO SIGN PETITIONS

Saturday was the first day upon which signatures could be obtained to nominating petitions for the state, congressional and legislative nominations to be made at the primary election on May 19, and the circulation of scores of papers which have been obtained at Harrisburg and the various party headquarters began in many parts of Pennsylvania.

The filing of nominating petitions is now legal at the department of the secretary of the commonwealth, where all nominating petitions must be entered this year, there being no county or municipal officers to be elected. The petitions must all be on record by April 21. This is the first time the state has operated under the new primary act for selection of candidates for United States senator and state officers by direct vote.

The dates fixed for assessors to sit at polling places outside of cities for enrollment of voters not yet enrolled are March 17 and 18. This enrollment is under the party enrollment act of 1913, under which many voters listed their names as members of parties last summer and fall. Enrollment is necessary to vote at a primary.

All of the state committees will be elected this year at the spring primary. The state committees will meet shortly after the primaries for organization and adoption of campaign plans.

DEEDS RECORDED FOR CHARKEROI PROPERTY

Feb. 10, 1914—Nicolas Elias, et ux., of Charleroi, to Eugene J. Charles, of Charleroi, parcel of land in Charleroi, on Oakland avenue, 40x120 feet; consideration \$750.

Feb. 18, 1914—Narcisse Chabert, et ux., of Charleroi, to John Echter, of Charleroi, parcel of land in Charleroi, 160x120 feet; consideration \$1,180.

Jan. 21, 1914—John K. Tener, et ux., of Charleroi, to Eugene J. Charles, of the same place, one-half interest in three lots in said borough, fronting each 30 feet on Lookout avenue and extending back 103.5 feet; consideration \$1. Allen Lumber Co. to Eugene J. Charles, interest in said lots, consideration \$1.

Sacrifice Sale
Eight room house, No. 408 Lookout avenue, will be sold for \$3,000. Lot 60 feet wide. M23p

Mrs. Daniel Ferguson will give an oyster supper at St. James' A. M. E. church tonight. Everybody invited. 1894

PROVES THEORY OF LAPLACE GENERAL LEE ON DUTY

Observations by Telescope and Spectroscope Give Confirmation of Nebular Hypothesis.

Perceval Lowell reports that at his observatory in Flagstaff, Ariz., refined observations by telescope and spectroscope give for the first time confirmation of the nebular hypothesis as set forth by Laplace a century and more ago. The subject is too deeply scientific for popular discussion, but in general it is known that the supposition rests upon the evolution of solar systems out of nebulae which by some means have been set to rotating, the resultant friction and the centrifugal forces producing a central burning sun with (at least in the case of our own system) attendant planets evolved out of the same nebulae.

In recent years there have been many very important modifications of the theory of Laplace, Kant and Herschel, although they all rest on essentially the same basis. But it is quite evident that any theory of the sort is incapable of proof. All that can be claimed for any of the theories is that they conform to certain laws of nature and the phenomena which are observed, while there is no other known hypothesis whatever which can in the least explain the present condition of the universe.

Such observations as have been made at Flagstaff on the condition of the nebula surrounding the Pleiades are of great interest, but are not conclusive and are not pretended to be so. All that can be said is that here is an added testimony to the accumulations of more than a century. In these days most astronomers are prone to believe that matter (and what matter consists of is not well understood) has existed eternally in more or less its present universal condition, that nebulae and resulting solar systems are the result of accidental collisions, which simply repeat an endless condition of affairs.

If, as estimated, there are more than one hundred millions of burning suns and more than a billion of those whose light has died out, the universe includes an incredible amount of material and is unthinkable vast, though the matter in it is certainly limited. The human mind cannot appreciate these figures, but it is now, as ever, striving for a reasonable explanation of observed phenomena, and the nebular hypothesis, as modified, comes nearer fitting the laws of nature and the things we see about us than any other which has been offered.

Is Sleep Only a Habit?

That more than six hours' sleep in twenty-four is only a habit, and a bad habit at that, is the contention of a Brooklyn physician who comments on the alleged experience of an unnamed Harvard professor in successfully substituting a sort of trance state for the genuine article.

During his professional life of more than half a century the Brooklyn doctor declares that he has never slept more than six hours a day, has never made up for lost sleep, has gone entirely without sleep for two weeks at a time, continuing his labors just the same, with only such snatches of sleep as he could take while walking or driving on the road or in the streets while visiting his patients. He holds that sleep is a function of the ego or the personality rather than of the brain or body; that as a rule one who sleeps the most works the least, and that "for continuous work the brain needs nutrition rather than sleep."

All of which may be quite true in the doctor's case, but his experience is exceptional, if not phenomenal.—Boston Globe.

Balkan-American Tragedy.

Like all other wars, the Balkan conflict has been the cause of many romantic tragedies, and not the least pathetic is that of a Serbian named Milosavlitch. Before the war he lived at St. Louis, where he was betrothed to the girl of his choice.

When war was declared Milosavlitch felt his heart stirred by feelings of patriotism and hastened across the Atlantic to enroll himself under the Serbian banner. He passed through all the battles until he fell, dangerously wounded, on the field of Monastir. Meanwhile his devoted sweetheart in America, grieving at his departure became a prey to despondency. Some weeks ago she died, having made a will, in which she left all her money to her fiance. The news of her death reached Milosavlitch as he lay in hospital at Monastir. The blow was too much for him; he had no desire to outlive his intended bride, and not long ago he breathed his last. He was holding a photograph of his sweetheart in his hand.

New Treatment for Lockjaw.

One of the most remarkable cures ever recorded of lockjaw is announced by Dr. Adolph H. Urban, of Brooklyn, who used a new method never tried in this country. It is a combination of the recognized antitetanus serum with subsequent subcutaneous injections of carbolic acid.

The case reported by Dr. Urban is that of a five-year-old boy, Oliver Pinkney. He was apparently infected while playing in the earth of his yard. In a short time he developed convulsions, and finally the rigidity that is usually a precursor of death. Dr. Urban decided to resort to heroic measures.

The child apparently did not respond for several hours; rigidity and intense depression continued. Suddenly, however, he began to show the effects of the treatment, and the improvement was remarkably rapid.

The child was attacked in September. Now he is apparently as well as ever.

LETTER WRITTEN TO SON AT WEST POINT IN 1892.

Characteristic Utterance of the Famous Civil War General is Masterpiece of Parental Character-Building Advice.

The death of Gen. G. W. C. Lee, eldest son of Gen. R. E. Lee, recalled to mind a private letter of the famous general written to this son, under date of April 5, 1852, when Custis Lee was a cadet at the United States military academy at West Point, and which was found at Arlington house during the Civil war, says the New York Sun. The letter throughout is characterized by conciseness, concision and clarity, and on this account should find a place in any anthology as a masterpiece of correct English and a model of parental character-building advice.

"Arlington House, April 5, 1852
"My Dear Son—I am just in the act of leaving home for New Mexico. My old regiment has been ordered to that distant region and I must hasten to see that they are properly taken care of. I have but little to add in reply to your letters of March 26, 27 and 28. Your letters breathe a true spirit of frankness. They have given myself and your mother great pleasure. You must study to be frank with the world, frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted you mean to do right. If a friend asks a favor you should grant it, if it is reasonable; if not, tell him plainly why you cannot. You will wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one; the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a sacrifice.

Deal kindly, but firmly, with your classmates. You will find it the policy which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others, of what you complain; there is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing before a man's face and another behind his back. We should live, act and say nothing to the injury of any one. It is not only best as a matter of principle, but it is the path of peace and honor. In regard to duty, let me, in conclusion of this hasty letter, inform you, that nearly a hundred years ago there was a day of remarkable gloom and darkness—still known as the dark day, a day when the light of the sun was slowly extinguished; as if by an eclipse. The legislature of Connecticut was in session, and as the members saw the unexpected and unaccountable darkness coming on they shaved in the general awe and terror. It was supposed by many that the last day, the day of judgment, had come. Some one, in the consternation of the hour, moved an adjournment. Then there arose an old puritan legislator, Davenport, of Stamford, and said: that if the last day had come he desired to be found at his place doing his duty, and therefore moved that candles be brought in so that the house could proceed with its duty.

There was quietness in that man's soul the quietness of heavenly wisdom and inflexible willingness to obey present duty.

"Duty, then, is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things like the old puritan. You cannot do more. You should never wish to do less. Never let me and your mother wear one gray hair for any lack of duty on your part. Your affectionate father. R. E. LEE.

"G. W. Custis Lee"

How simple, true and honest R. E. Lee appears in this letter; what a noble and conscientious character stands revealed in the tenderness of his devoted paternal solicitude and the grandeur of his terse maxims.

As to the Unsigned Review.

Professor Mahaffy, who has written criticism for more than 30 years, is an advocate of the unsigned review. "If you have the article signed," he says, "you relieve the editor of his responsibility and he will admit a bad article signed by a widely known person, whereas better work by a young and starving writer is apt to be thrown aside." He recalls the old days of the Quarterly and the Edinburgh with the remark that "what was good enough to appear in the Quarterly was good enough for anybody to read." The drift at present is toward the signed review. The Edinburgh, under its new editor, publishes signed articles, and within a month the Manchester Guardian has gone to the extreme of publishing the initials of the writers of their reviews of the variety theaters, though the reviews are so short that four of them make only half a column.

Liberality.

"I am not in the habit of boasting," avers the landlady of the boarding house, "but I think you will agree with me that I always give you all a little more than you ask for."

"Yes," acquiesces the Star Boarder, who always pays a day in advance. "You are right—quite right, Mrs. Hamadeggs! For instance, you have given me 16 chicken necks, 11 backs and six nearly-fresh eggs more than I asked for in the last two weeks."

Then great gobs of gloom settled down over the table while the photograph in the parlor began playing "Waiting for the Robert E. Lee."

Head Stopped Up? Can't Breathe? Try the New External Treatment

Applied in Salve Form Over Throat And Chest Relieves by Inhalation and Absorption.

Vapor treatments are best for all inflammations of the air passage. The vapors carry the medication direct to the inflamed surface without disturbing the stomach as do internal medicines. A cheap and very convenient vapor treatment is a good application of Vick's "Vap-O-Rub" Croup and Pneumonia Salve over the throat and chest, covered with a warm flannel cloth. The body heat releases vapors of Thymol, Eucalyptol, Menthol, Camphor and Pine Tar, that are inhaled with every breath, through the air passages to the lungs. These vapors open the air passages, loosen the phlegm and heal the raw surfaces. If the cold is in the chest, apply hot wet towels to open the skin, taking out that tightness and soreness. A little Vick's applied up the nostrils and over the temples is very beneficial for head colds and catarrh and will relieve most cases of headache and neuralgia. Vick's is also excellent for Asthma, Hay Fever and Bronchial Troubles. Three sizes, at all dealers—25c, 50c and \$1.00.